FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1842. [NO. 1286.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FRUIT.

30 BOXES FRESH BUNCH RAISINS,
1 box of LEMONS,
200 Sacks ORANGES,
Just received at
PRIOR'S.
July 18, 1842. 85tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.
ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Received this day per Henrietta,
60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the 2d day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my room in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States;" and that the said Court will be kept open every day (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation,) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware of other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *uniting*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be modified or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a bolt of tree, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petitioner must be certified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the oaths required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pasquotank, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pasquotank comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All communications on the subject of Bankruptcy addressed to me by mail, if free post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States*
for District of North Carolina.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1842.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.
January 8, 1842. 85-6m

TO DYSPEPTICS.

AMONG the number of distinguished gentlemen who have, from personal experience, expressed themselves in terms of commendation of the effects of *Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills*, Mr. VAN BUREN, late President of the United States, has, upon request, permitted the Proprietor to say, that having been presented by him some years since with a box of his Pills, was induced to take them as a remedy for disordered stomach—that he has given them a fair trial, and is well satisfied, that they have contributed greatly to the perfect re-establishment of his health.

These Pills may be had in any quantities, and upon liberal terms, on application to Doctor JOHN BECKWITH, at Raleigh, N. C., by whom alone they are prepared.
January 4, 1842. 85-1m

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.

75 BAGS Rio and St. Domingo COFFEE,
5 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
1000 lbs. double refined LOAF SUGAR,
15 hhds. bright New Crop MOLASSES,
150 casks Fresh Thomastown LIME.
For sale by COOK & CO.
January 15, 1842. 85-2w

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.
For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received per Steamer Henrietta, a large and splendid assortment of Garden Seeds, warranted to be genuine and crop of 1841.
For Sale by SAM'L A. MIMS.
Opposite Cape Fear Bank, and one door above Messrs. Boon & Breece.
January 12, 1842. 84-tf

NEW ANNUALS, &c.

THE GIFT for 1842; The Token; Gem; Violet; Rose of Sharon; Token of Affection; Amaranth, &c. for Presents.

Also, Ten Thousand a Year; Stanly Thorn; American Almanac for 1842, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 11, 1842.

34 HHDS. MOLASSES, 100 Bags Prime Rio Coffee, 540 sets Cups and Saucers, together with a general assortment of other articles in the grocery line, for sale at the lowest market prices, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
January 12, 1842. 84-4w

Five Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for her delivery to me, of a pale mulatto girl, named MARY THIGPEN, about fifteen years of age, supposed to have been persuaded off by some white person or persons, and harboured either about Fayetteville or Wilmington; if taken in Wilmington to be delivered to Mr. D. O'Hanlon. This, therefore, is to warn all persons from harboring her, as the law will be rigorously enforced. Said girl was bound to me at the last term of Cumberland County Court.
HELEN P. LAIN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 10, 1842. 84-3w

N. B. The Wilmington Chronicle will please insert this 3 weeks, and forward account to this office for payment.

$200 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th December, my Negro Boy RANSOM, aged about 27 or 28 years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a dark mulatto colour, with a small dent or scar on one side of the face, about the cheek bone, which side not recollected. He can read and write. He wore, when he left, a roundabout coat and pantaloons of Northern mixed, with a green blanket coat, and had also a cotton umbrella. Said Negro is of a pleasing countenance, and mild when spoken to. I think that he has been decoyed by some white man; if so, I will give the above reward for the apprehension of both; if not, I will give One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Negro to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.
STEPHEN HASTY.
Beaver Dam, Anson co., N. C., Jan. 3, 1842. 84-4w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

James Mac Lean *vs.* Hanson K. H. Simmons.
(LEVY ON LAND.)

Levied on the interest of the Defendant in 300 acres of Land on Cape Fear River and Cedar Creek, in the County of Cumberland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hanson K. H. Simmons, the Defendant in this case, hath removed from this State, so that a personal notice of said levy cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the levy on his Land, and requiring him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause why a writ of Venditioni Exponas should not issue in behalf of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John Mac Laurin, Clerk of said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini 1841, and of American Independence the 66th.
JNO. McLAURIN, *C. C. C.*
January 10, 1842. 84-6w

Strayed,

FROM the Plantation of W. G. McDonald, on the East side of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland county, on the 8th day of December last, a young MULE, about two years old, dark colour, with the end of his tail cut off. No other mark recollected. Any person taking up said Mule, and returning him to M. McKinnon in Fayetteville, or W. G. McDonald, will receive a suitable reward. The Mule was raised in Chatham county, by a man by the name of Lutterloh, and perhaps he will make for that part of the country.
M. McKINNON.
January 12, 1842. 84-tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence has been given to us, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, that a certain Negro man, a slave named Charles, formerly the property of Doyle O'Hanlon, but now the property of C. Godfold, is at this time runaway, and refuses to surrender himself to his owner or his authorized agent: And whereas, said negro slave Charles is supposed to be lurking about and doing mischief in the County of Cumberland: Now, therefore, we, Thos. N. Cameron and Joseph Arey, acting Justices as aforesaid, and according to the act of Assembly as aforesaid, do issue this our Proclamation, against said negro slave Charles, and require him forthwith to surrender himself; and the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland is hereby empowered and required, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary, for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending said negro slave Charles. And this Proclamation is ordered to be published at the door of the Court House and at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville; and if the said Charles, against whom this Proclamation hath been issued, stay out, and do not immediately return home, it shall be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to kill and destroy said slave Charles, by such ways and means as he shall think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime for the same. Given under our hands and seals, this 11th day of January, 1842
THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
84-tf] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* (*Seal.*)

Children's Toy Books.
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.
C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RAVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.
MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.
M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.
Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4, 1842. 83tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, from Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1841.
For Sale by S. T. HAWLEY.
January 4, 1842. 83-6w.

Assignee's Notice.

GEN. ED. B. WHEELER, of Marion Court House, S. C., having executed to the Subscriber an Assignment of all his Estate and effects, for the benefit of his Creditors, Notice is hereby given, That a meeting of the Creditors will be held at the Office of Wm. W. Hollis, at Marion Court House, on Monday the 31st day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing an Agent to act with the Subscriber in executing said Assignment. The said Creditors are requested to attend at the time mentioned, or be represented at the said meeting. Notice is hereby also given, that all the Creditors who fail, neglect, or refuse to establish their demands, duly authenticated, before the Subscriber, on the day aforesaid, by the terms of said Assignment will be barred and excluded from the benefit thereof.
A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*
Marion C. H., December 30, 1841. 83-4w

SALE OF VALUABLE
Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate to me, by Ed. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of his Creditors, I will offer for sale at Marion Court House, on Monday the 7th February next, all his REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of about

Four Thousand Acres of LAND

In this District, about twenty-five hundred acres of which is in one tract, and is situated within from half a mile to three miles of Marion Court House, about 500 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation for Corn and Cotton, and possesses valuable advantages for lumber and range. On the last mentioned tract is situated a fine Saw and Grist Mill, Dwelling, and Overseer's house, and all other buildings fit for immediate occupation. Also, seventeen hundred acres in the Wahee Neck, one thousand acres in one tract, embracing the "Wahee Landing," on the Great Pee Dee River. And, at the same time,

Seventy likely Negroes,

Among which are 30 prime fellows—Two Carpenters, one Painter, and one Blacksmith. Also, about one thousand bushels Corn, 30 thousand lbs. Fodder, Waggons, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c. As this residence is near the village of Marion, and in one of the most improving and healthy sections of country in this part of the State, it is regarded as a fine situation for persons who wish permanently to settle themselves on a good and healthy planting interest. The Terms will be such as the creditors will assent to, which with approved purchasers will be no doubt liberal.
A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*
January 1, 1842. 83-4s.

Mineral Spring Academy,
MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will continue under the superintendence of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition per session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the higher English branches,	10 00

No admission for less than half Session.
Payment quarterly in advance.
No allowance for lost time, except sickness or death, when the money will be refunded.

Board can be had for 5 or 6 dollars in the neighborhood, or the privilege is granted to any, of putting up a temporary residence and boarding themselves, which has been tried by some greatly to their satisfaction. The low rates of Tuition and Board, together with the unquestionable advantage of health, it is to be hoped will induce many to avail themselves of them.

The Spring Session commences the first Wednesday in February, and ends the last Tuesday in June.

The Fall Session commences the first Wednesday in August, and ends the second last Tuesday in December.

The Superintendent, deeming it his duty to give himself to the Ministry, reads and expounds daily a portion of scripture, opens and closes the School with prayer, and enjoins on all the students to commit to memory the shorter catechism, as a summary of the Bible doctrines.
H. McLAURIN.
December 20, 1841.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.
JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.
30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES for January, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$40,000! $15,000!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 29, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,193, 6 prizes of 2,000 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 70 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$110 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	35 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
On the River,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
15 casks superior CHEESE.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

MARBLE FACTORY.



BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.
ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

O. O. SMITH
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.
November 12, 1841. 76tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells re-cast.
Fayetteville, Dec'r 20. 59-tf

SPEECH OF MR. J. R. INGERSOLL,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

On the Bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Five Millions of Treasury Notes.

Mr. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL said: I rejoice to find in the course of the mover and of other gentlemen who followed him in debate the harbinger of relief to a suffering treasury. This feeling has been somewhat chilled by an opposition in different quarters, manifested both on the floor and in the course of friendly interchange of sentiment, on what cannot fail to be regarded as a subject of deep and peculiar interest. Nevertheless, I still venture to hope that some ground may be discovered on which all may safely meet. If, indeed, one part of this body stands committed against Treasury notes, and another part stands equally committed against Government loans, and neither will yield its pride of preconceived opinion, whatever may be the circumstances which require it, the Government must be content to starve, like the long-eared animal in the fable, because it cannot choose between different supplies of provender. If, too, the Secretary of the Treasury insists that a loan cannot be procured in season, and an eminent banking house believes that upon some terms or other it may, and until these different contending parties settle their differences, or we agree to choose between them, the country is to abide in sorrow and suffering, it becomes our obvious duty to reconcile them if we can, or to determine which is right, and to act upon the determination as speedily as circumstances will permit.

I propose to offer an amendment to the existing proviso before I take my seat, which, while it authorizes the issue of Treasury notes, if proved to be indispensable, effectually postpones them and every part of them to the loan, and every part of it as far as it can be negotiated; and permits only so much of the n to be issued as will make up the actual unavoidable deficiency of the more permanent and preferred security. The two kinds of Government engagements will thus be offered together; their race will be commenced at the same time. Although they will be found to pursue it *hand passibus æquis*, they will sufficiently test the ability of the Secretary to borrow and the disposition of capitalists to lend. Our preference will not be found to be the preference of the market. Combining as Treasury notes do the threefold purposes of paying debts, borrowing money, and currency, they are more disposable than loans. This is the case even when they are of much larger denomination than that of five dollars, as proposed by a depending amendment. The first issue of them, under the act of 30th June, 1812, bore an interest of five and two-fifths per cent. (though they became subject to a discount at some periods,) while the sixteen millions loan, which was almost contemporary, was not disposed of under an interest of seven-and-a-half per cent. I do not consider the present small depression of one per cent. on Treasury notes as marking in any way the discredit of the Government. It is the natural effect of a general pressure out of doors, where the best individual paper is discounted, as we are told, at two or three per cent. a month.

My principal object in addressing the committee, I acknowledge, is to offer a vindication, however feeble, of the course that has been pursued by the Committee of Ways and Means, and of the principles of the bill under consideration. It was s nt to them by the proper Department, and, after receiving the *proviso* at their hands, was reported by them in its present shape to the House. As a member of that committee, I gave my unqualified assent to the bill. A preference was predominant among us for a different mode of raising money. Of that preference, the clearest practical proof was afforded some weeks ago. A majority of the committee, putting aside the project of the Secretary of the Treasury for raising five millions of dollars by Treasury notes, reported as a substitute a bill for a loan to that amount. They at the same time extended from three to twelve years the period for reimbursement of the balance not taken of the loan of twelve millions, which the President was authorized to negotiate by the act of 21st July, 1841. The preference thus practically expressed and carried, as far as in them lay, into practical execution, was not abandoned by them without great reluctance. It was not abandoned at all as long as a lingering hope remained that it would be fruitful. The desires of the Administration were disregarded. Its recommendations and opinions did not move them. More than once they manifested a determination to carry out their own views, influenced, as they felt themselves to be, by the best dictates of patriotism, and by a wish to legislate, not upon expediencies, but upon enduring principles, for the true honor and lasting interests of the country. But they learned that a sterner rule than their own desires or the recommendation of the Executive must govern them—the rule of necessity. They knew of no other agency for executing the provisions of the Legislature in obtaining funds, by either method, or for making any responsible preliminary arrangements in relation to them, than the fiscal functionary of the Executive Department. To that officer a solemn appeal was made. He was called on to state explicitly whether the alternative that seemed at first to afford the hope and the opportunity of indulging a preference had any longer existence. The answer of the Secretary was unequivocal, that it had not; that inquiries had been made at the proper places; that the information received was entirely decisive as to the impossibility of obtaining any thing like an adequate supply in time to relieve the existing pressure; and that the measure now proposed was one of obvious necessity.

They were thus instructed by the only competent teacher. They became too well acquainted with the necessities of the Government—so urgent that they would not brook delay—so delicate that they could not be trifled with or neglected without positive disgrace. What choice, under these circumstances, was left to the committee, to the Legislature, or to the Nation? None—if, in the necessary resort to a forlorn hope, a last and only remedy, there should be no other inconvenience or evil than the mere sacrifice of inclinations and preferences. Such will surely appear to be the case if the measure proposed be, as I have no doubt it is, under any circumstances, constitutional—and, at the present moment of pressure and emergency, just and indispensable.

Turning to the letter of the Constitution, it would be difficult to find a resting place for the purposes of Treasury notes, in which they might not be applied to paying the debts, or borrowing money to supply the wants of the Government. If they do not immediately and always pay debts, they at least enable creditors to pay themselves, and enable debtors of the United States to make them available in the extinguishment of all dues, without the possibility of neglect, denial, or delay; and they enable the receivers of them to turn them into money, which becomes absolute payment in their hands. If they do not bear on their face evidence of having been emitted to return, and as an equivalent for money borrowed, they are at least beneficial substitutes for the usual evidence of a direct and positive loan.

In successive legislative provisions for them they are declared to be for both purposes; and have been, in effect, continually so applied. Shortly after the declaration of war with England—on the 30th June, 1812—when Mr. Madison was President, and Mr. Gallatin Secretary of the Treasury, they commenced their career, and through succeeding Administrations they have maintained their occasional existence. The act of 12th October, 1837, in like manner describes their purposes and gives them their destination. But these statutes carefully protect the citizen from any thing but a voluntary acceptance of them. It is a mere hydra of the fancy to suppose that they are, were, or ever can be, forced upon the creditor. He is not oppressed or tyrannized over by having the option presented to him of an available security, of perpetually increasing value, or the empty and unreal satisfaction of a shadowy credit, which may be deferred until his hopes shall sicken in repeated disappointment.

Their constitutional character has been recognised and their true appellation has been given by high judicial authority. Judge Story pronounced them in 1819 to be a legal tender of debts due to the United States. He seems to have regarded them as a contract between the citizen and the Government for every purpose of positive liability and incidental currency. The Supreme Court, in a recent case, in 1839, when the penal consequences of the decision required a strict construction of the statutes called them promissory notes; and determined that they were properly described as such in the indictment. And so they are, to every possible intent, the promissory notes of a firm, whose credit once it would have been disloyalty to doubt. The Government being indebted acknowledges its obligation to pay, places in the hands of its meritorious creditor not only proofs irrefragable, to serve if other evidence should fail him, but a negotiable instrument, the transfer of which may materially avail both the original holder, as it relieves his immediate wants, and the subsequent proprietor, as he invests his money at a fair interest, not only during the apparent life of the note, but after its brief nominal duration has ended. Neither judicial interpretation, nor legislative enactment, nor popular use, has limited the constitutionality of these issues to any particular object. On the contrary, their character as currency is stamped upon the face of them. They are negotiable like any other promissory notes, and are rendered transferable by delivery, by the mere general endorsement of the party to whom they are made originally payable. The courts of the United States have decided on them while in a course of currency; and in daily use they pass from hand to hand as freely as the desires of the public invite, or their own denominations permit. Indeed, if I were discussing their practical merits, instead of their constitutionality, I might refer to the arguments from one quarter complaining of their actual currency, and from another, of their being hoarded in the coffers of investment—while their value and variety of employment are manifested by their singular and useful adaptation to these different ends.

Being thus universally constitutional, they are, under immediate circumstances, eminently just. The Government is in debt. It cannot pay its debts. Perhaps it cannot obtain means even to enable it to change its posture in an uneasy bed, and to borrow from Peter to pay Paul. The Secretary says it cannot obtain by loan any thing like an adequate supply in time to relieve the existing pressure. If, thus situated, it can obtain time without wronging any one—if it can have credit by asking for it, accompanying only its asking by an honest acknowledgment of its liability, and an assumption of interest (which it does not ordinarily pay, with a positive pledge to receive the acknowledgment in payment of debts, creating thus an obligation to meet promptly demands upon it, which does not, under other circumstances, exist, who is injured? Who is not essentially and liberally benefited? A positive, perfect right is vested in the holder, to compel payment from the Government, which, in general, he does not possess. Much is effected, at least, towards actual payment. The will and the hope are expressed, and a solemn pledge is given, with a moral certainty that it will be redeemed.

Is any one or are all of the suggestions that have been made to be put in competition with all this? Executive improvidence, legislative indiscretion and party consistency are invoked to counteract these substantial advantages. The Government, in one of its branches—the Executive—recently, or in time past, has not been sufficiently circumspect in plunging into embarrassment! It has not provided for these contingencies in season! Another branch of the Government—this wise Legislature—has deprived itself of the means of security for the notes to be issued, and their redemption, when due, by appropriating elsewhere the proceeds of the public lands! Why, we are now endeavoring to correct improvidence, to repair the errors of indiscretion. Would an individual venture to allege his own extravagance in purchasing an article which he had consumed, when he was called on to pay the stipulated price? Among Governments, and especially between a Government and its People, (which is a sacred tie, the law of Kings," Every body knows) all recollect and admit the responsible and sacred duties of a nation to meet the engagements of its *de facto* governors, and still more to redress the wrongs and outrages done by them, even when they have entered through the blood of revolution, and worn the crown of usurpation. For the high-handed acts of the arch-usurper Napoleon, the restored Government of an exiled race has made satisfactory atonement to ourselves. So have different Powers, themselves, perhaps, the reluctant victims of temporary subjugation under a foreign yoke. Yet all have been compelled to observe that code which professes in its wise enactments, to imitate the laws written by the finger of Omnipotence in the Book of Nature, and to apply them to the intercourse of nations. We, and ourselves the very doers of the wrong. The legislative body, now sitting in judgment upon the act which are supposed to excuse the denial of justice to creditors, is the same that perpetrated these acts itself. I am not condemning the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands. If by such appropriation you could save the credit of the States, the credit of the General Government may be itself redeemed. What an example for State repudiation will be a system of repudiation here! A great London banker is said to have written to his Paris banking correspondent in relation to the loan of July, 1841, that after the individual partners had failed he had no idea of trusting the firm.

Gloomy times have before now come and gone. That public faith which is pledged alike for the redemption of notes and loans will not fail in the hour of need. The patriotic energies of a great People are equal to any and every trial, if they are put forth wisely, and if wisely, honestly; for honesty is true wisdom. 'Our country, right or wrong," was once a sentiment that thrilled in every ear, and burned in every bosom. If she is in danger, let us buckle on our armor, and come manfully and united to the rescue, nor count the cost of her redemption, or calculate the items of expenditure by which she has been brought into jeopardy. If her money be exhausted, and even her credit shall be impaired, let one precious relic be cherished as the immediate jewel of our souls—let us preserve her honor.

We are taught by every principle of reason, virtue and experience, not to despair of the Republic. Its resources are unbounded. Its capacity is expansive as the great compound element which brings together by its magic force the extremities of the land. A few years of patient endurance and active exertion will restore us to ourselves. The truest, best interest of party, which strives in generous emulation of its rival party to do the utmost good it can, is the truest and best interest of the country. I am myself a Whig, marrow, bone and all. But an essential principle lies at the root of my attachment to that party. It consists in this: that the best interests of the party are the true interests of the country.

The decisive argument in favor of the bill is that it cannot be dispensed with. I will not use the necessity of receiving, sometimes, certain notes as absolute, from certain authority. They are controvertible when spoken *ex cathedra*. But the accuracy of the inferences of the Secretary should be tested—the possibility of negotiating a loan should be tried. Let the two things go into the market together. If the loan can be negotiated, and to the extent that it can be negotiated, the Treasury notes will remain locked up in the bureau of the Treasury. If the loan fails, (as I now fear it will,) and to the extent that it fails, let the notes be at hand to supply the deficiency.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Loco Foco Convention.—The last "Standard" contains the proceedings of this famous meeting, and it is, from the organ's own showing, even a leaner concern than we had supposed. To use a homely simile, it was "all Potatoes and few in a hill." The "Standard" only claims that 24 Counties were represented out of the 71 which the State embraces; and of these 24, eight were represented by a single Delegate! The Address issued on the occasion, and published by the "Standard" is, without exception, the most demagogical, puerile, and ridiculous document we ever saw in the shape of a public paper. We do not wonder that Mr. Haywood endeavored to have it suppressed, for it is a production that any schoolboy might be ashamed of.

We believe there is no such thing as political gratitude. Mr. *Haywood*, as every body knows, has been the Ajax Telamon of the "Democratic" party in this State. But because he had the manliness to come out the other day in the Convention, and oppose the vampyre spirit that would even rob the grave to accomplish party purposes, the "Standard" speaks of him as if he was a *man of straw*. That print knows very well, that his party is more indebted to Mr. H. for its union and vigilance, than to all the rest of the leaders put together. But past services are forgotten, and a decree has gone forth, as is evident from the "Standard," to place Mr. H. under the ban.

The "Standard" boasts that the Report of the Committee, was *unanimously* sanctioned by the late Loco Foco Convention. Of course, after Mr. *Haywood* made his bow, and left the Convention, there was none left enough to beard the Lion. But had he remained, and pressed his opposition, there would have been any thing but *unanimity*.

Register.

Mr. Haywood—Again.—In the brief sketch given by us of Mr. Haywood's remarks, in the late "Democratic" Convention, we forgot to mention that the opinions advanced by him on the subject of a State *repudiating* its debts, were manly, honorable, and thoroughly American in their tone. "The Mississippi bonds must be paid. To the last dollar, the last cent, the last mill, every pledge of the public faith must be honorably redeemed, be the consequences, be the cost what they may."—*Ib.*

The Democratic Convention has evidently given the Whigs much trouble, uneasiness and anxiety. The last Raleigh Register has devoted *three columns* to an attempt to ridicule its proceedings. This is prima facie evidence that its efficiency and imposing appearance has struck terror to their soul. "The reputation of good men are a disgrace, while those of the worthless and profligate reflect honor on us."

Fayetteville N. Carolinian.

The above is intended, doubtless, to be severe. But we have found in our Editorial career, not a very brief one either, that there is nothing so easy as *violence*, and nothing so difficult as *moderation*.

Every fool can fall into a passion, or down a precipice, but it requires great presence of mind and self-command of feeling to escape either, when the blood boils in the one case, and the brain begins to swim in the other. The dullest minds can, sometimes, be roused into energetic exertion in personal abuse. The slowest tongues can be voluble and eloquent in the detraction of a neighbor, when foul names, repeated and redoubled, redoubled and repeated, again and again, with stentorian vociferation and terrific looks, supply the place of common sense, decent language and known truth. But the grossness of such outrageous conduct every body can see, and is ready to condemn. By such means, no contest in words, or on paper, ever was, or ever will be, promoted or decided. There *may* be an end to argument, but there *is* none to personal vituperation.

The Editor of the "North Carolinian" would have rendered a more acceptable service to his party by confuting our *facts*, than by abusing ourself personally. Every statement made by us, touching the proceedings of the Convention, is *substantially* true! We defy the Editor, or any of his brethren, to point out in the "three columns" alluded to, any essential error. Why, then, should our political opponents fall into a passion, when their acts are commented upon? Because they know that all the strictures elicited, are justly deserved; and it is this consciousness of the ridiculous farce in which they have been engaged, that renders them so sensitive and touchy. Truth and a good cause never yet feared the puny arm of ridicule.—*Raleigh Register.*

Mr. Tyler's Whiggism.—One would have thought that if Mr. Tyler's tenderness of conscience would not permit him to remove obnoxious Loco focos to make way for Whig friends, that yet when an opening occurred, he would gladly have availed himself of the occasion to place in office some meritorious applicant from the party which had elected him, and to which he professed to belong: but even this in most cases, has not been conceded by him. In no State, perhaps, was the late Presidential contest carried on with more spirit than in Tennessee. The parties were arrayed against each other in fierce and angry conflict, and the Whigs achieved the victory amidst the roarings of the "Lion of the Hermitage." See what follows.

A United States Marshall was to be appointed for the Middle District of the State. A most meritorious Whig goes on to Washington, supported by full Whig recommendations—so strong that Mr. Webster, Jr. then acting Secretary of State, recommends him to the President for nomination to the office. The President, in several interviews, gives him to understand, if he does not promise, he shall have the appointment. Suddenly, his whole prospects are blighted, and he is informed that Mr. Claiborne, a violent Locofoco, must be preferred, being supported by a letter from General Jackson, joined by some six or eight others of the most active opponents of the election of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler himself; and Mr. Claiborne accordingly was appointed. The gentleman thus elevated over the disappointed Whig, was distinguished as a virulent enemy of the Whig cause; one, who on the day set apart by the Proclamation of the President as a day of humiliation for the death of our beloved Harrison, chose to convert it into a day of festivity at his own house in mockery of Whig feelings. What then but indignation can be felt by Whigs at such treatment from the hand of the President?

Raleigh Register.

STATE OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR, ON THE 30 OF JANUARY, 1842.

DR.

Capital Stock,	$1 500 000
Notes in circulation,	962,197
Deposites,	217,269
Dividends unpaid,	39,298
Due to Banks,	21,115
Contingent Fund,	26 271
Profit and Loss,	5 886
	$2 771 976

CR.

Specie,	$365 518
Deposites in foreign Banks,	270 067
Notes of foreign Banks on hand,	125 422
Due by Banks in North Carolina;	18,566
Notes of North Carolina Banks on hand,	113 276
Bills of Exchange in suit,	16,019
Real Estate,	62 019
Debt,	1,769 831
	$2,771 776

THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following cases, viz:

Per Ruffin, C. J., in Allmon *v.* Davis, from Macon; affirming the judgment below. Also, in Watson *v.* Willis, from Rowan; reversing the judgment of the Superior Court, and affirming the judgment of the County Court.

Per Daniel J., in Clark *v.* Lovingood, from Cherokee; directing a new trial. Also, in den ex dem. Ballew *v.* Clark, from Surry; affirming the judgment below.

Per Gaston J., in Reynolds *v.* Walker et al. Executors, from Rutherford; awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in den ex dem. Love *v.* Seagle et al. from Buncombe; affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Morrison, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

Executive Council.—Gov. Morehead has summoned his Council to meet on Tuesday, the 8th of February, to advise with him in the appointment of Members of the Board of Internal Improvement.—*Ib.*

Silver Mine.—The Carolina Gazette (Salem, N. C.) says, it is rumored that a rich mine of silver has been found about nine miles from Salem, on the plantation of Mr. Adam Mock.

Delaware.—The Delaware State Journal of the 4th instant says: "It is a source of extreme gratification, while so many of the States of the Union are so deeply involved in debt, that our own 'little Delaware' is not only without debt, but has an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury. The Auditor's account, presented to the Legislature last winter, shows the amount in the State Treasury to be $518,693 92, including the School Fund, which was $179,283 91. The estimate of the expenses for the year 1841 was $16,414, and the State revenue for the same time $23,810: being an income of $7,396 above the outlay."

The aggregate circulation of the incorporated Banks of the State of New York is only about eight millions of dollars. A year ago it was $15,236,059. Two years ago, $10,360,592. Three years ago, $10,360,592. Four years ago, viz: 1st Jan. 1838, $12,432,472. This was the first annual return after the suspension of specie payments. Five years ago, $24,198,000.

Some of the Boston papers recommend the practice of fencing with the small sword as a graceful, salutary, and healthful exercise, well adapted to develope the physical powers. It may be so, but we can recommend splitting and sawing wood as equally salutary, and more profitable.

Kenawhe Journal.

AUTHENTIC FROM MEXICO.

Loss of the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock.—Change of Government in Mexico—Texan Santa Fe Expedition.

We have been favored with a file of Mexican papers brought by the barque Eugenia, recently arrived at New York from Vera Cruz, from which we glean the following items.

The United States ship Peacock, one of the vessels of the Exploring Expedition, was lost off the mouth of the Columbia river on the 18th of July last. Her officers and crew, the chronometer, charts, &c. were all saved. It was expected that the brig Thos. H. Perkins would either be bought or chartered for the conveyance home of the crew of the Peacock.

On the 9th of October last the Representatives appointed by General Santa Anna, two from each Department of the Republic, met and chose him President of the Mexican Republic. The next day he took the oath of office in the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, and the same evening appointed his Cabinet Ministers.

The Diario del Gobierno of the 16th of October contains an official letter, dated Atonelisco, 22d of September, from General Manuel Armijo, the Commandant General of New Mexico, giving an account of the capture of the vanguard of the Texan expedition to Sante Fe. The prisoners were on their way towards Mexico under an escort.

An official letter to the Secretary of War from Francisco G. Conde, Commandant General of the Department of Chihuahua, dated at that place on the 26th of October, announces the arrival of 90 Texan prisoners there the day before, and that, for want of means to support them, they would rest there only two days, when they would be conducted to the border of the Department of Durango.

Another letter to the same from the same person, dated the 5th of November, gives an account of the capture of the rest of the Texan expedition at Lake Colorado by Lieut. Col. Don Juan Andres Archuleta, at the head of 239 men.

A report of the Secretary of War, dated the 11th of November, is published, recommending a formal campaign against Texas, and stating the quotas of troops which the several Departments were to contribute for the purpose of recruiting the army.

ANOTHER MOB IN CINCINNATI.

With grief of heart we present to our readers the following statement of the lamentable condition of things at the latest accounts from the chief city of the West:

FROM THE CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN, JANUARY 12.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT—OUR CITY AGAIN DISGRACED!

During the whole day yesterday a portion of our city was in the possession of a mob, brought on by the failure of some of our small note shops. As the whole scene was in the neighborhood of our office, we noted the facts as they occurred, as accurately as we could in such a state of excitement and confusion.

On Monday evening it was announced that the Miami Bank had made an assignment and would be closed on Tuesday. Early in the morning of Tuesday, an immense crowd assembled in front of the bank, which is very near the room occupied by the Cincinnati Bank. Upon the door of the latter was a notice that it would be closed for twenty days, after which time it would redeem its paper. This caused great excitement—the exasperated crowd increased, and about nine o'clock a mob broke open the doors and found that every thing had been removed except the desks and counters—these were broken and thrown into the street.

After they had done all the damage they could there, they broke into the Miami Bank, and, while we are writing, (at half-past eleven,) are destroying its contents. There are thousands in the streets spectators. The run upon Bates, whose office joins the Miami Bank, is immense. Every man who has a dollar of the Exchange Bank paper is crowding in with it. Thus far he continues to redeem. The crowd are endeavoring to compel him to redeem the West Union issues, and several have succeeded. If this is continued, of course he must suspend, and in the present state of excitement there is no telling what would be the consequence. Longee's office is on the opposite corner from Bates, and is closed. We presume he has escaped only because attention has not yet been directed towards him.

The mob is disgraceful to our city. Such scenes and such transactions bring a lasting disgrace on our city, and every recurrence of them renders the law less effective in the protection of life and property.

Quarter past 12.—The riot still continues. The sheriff is out on horseback trying to disperse the crowd. Some of the firemen are out in uniform for the same purpose. The mob are still trying to break open the vault of the Miami Bank.

Half past 12.—They have succeeded and scattered the books and papers in the streets. Some twelve or fifteen of the Citizens' Guards made their appearance at the Mayor's office in uniform. They were formed and marched with fixed bayonets through the crowd in front of the banks and Bates' Exchange Office. The mob retreated a short distance, but commenced an assault upon the military, and the few members of the Protection Fire Company who had followed them, with brickbats and clubs. The captain fired a pistol, and we understand wounded very severely in the leg one who had assailed him.

This caused an increase of the violence of the mob—brickbats and clubs flew more rapidly at the military and firemen; several of the firemen stood their ground manfully for a short time. We saw one of them break his staff over the head of an assailant. The military were ordered to fire, which many of them did as they were retreating in order towards the Mayor's office. The guns must have been charged with blank cartridges, because they were fired directly into the crowd, and we have not been able to learn certainly that any one was injured by them. We did hear that one man was wounded in the head and another in the face, with shot, but could not learn certainly that this was the case.

The military and firemen retreated to the Mayor's office, where, upon consultation with the sheriff, it was determined to be most prudent for them to retire, because very few of the citizens seemed disposed to lend them any aid, and their numbers were too small to accomplish any thing effectual.

The Mayor had been very sick for a day or two, and it was with difficulty he was able to get to his office; he only remained a short time, and returned home.

A little after one o'clock the mob commenced breaking the windows and furniture of Bates's office, we presume because he did not redeem West Union. He continued to redeem Exchange Bank notes very promptly up to this time, but when the breaking commenced he gathered up what he could and retreated. The interior of his office was soon demolished and the contents thrown into the street—books, papers, and all that could be found. The doors, windows, and counters were completely demolished—the signs torn down and split to pieces.

After this the attack was commenced on Longee's office on the opposite corner of Main and Third streets. It had not been opened during the day. The doors and windows were soon broken; the crowd rushed in, and this office soon shared the same fate with Bates's. Longee issued the notes called the "Saving Bank of Louisville." After the crowd had completed the work of destruction here they went to Brewster's and Easton's offices, but at half past three they had done no other damage to them than to pull down the signs and destroy them. The crowd in the streets is still immense. There must be three or four thousand people assembled, but the great majority are mere spectators. They are pleased at the prospect of banishing the shinplaster trash, but they do not approve of the means. We doubt whether more than fifty persons were actively engaged, and many of these were boys of 17 or 18.

The "Mechanics and Traders' Bank," one of the proscribed institutions, and situated near the others, continued open till five o'clock, and redeemed her issues in bankable money, instead of currency, as she had done heretofore. She escaped, but not without some threats. Several of the directors went behind the counter to assist the clerks in taking in their paper.

A large number of citizens have volunteered to guard the city to night. Several of the ringleaders of the mob have been arrested, and we hope there will be no disturbance during the night.

P. S.—Since writing the above we hear there were upwards of $224,000 of money in the vault of the Miami Bank. $218,000 of this was in their own notes—$1,261 in specie, and the balance in paper of other banks, all of which was taken. Four persons have been arrested, upon whom were found $24,000, some of which was in bankable paper, the balance in their own paper.

LATER FROM CINCINNATI.

The Miami Exporting Company cautions the public against receiving or purchasing its $25 or $100 bills, as that bank has no notes of those denominations out but such as were stolen by the mob on Tuesday, the 11th instant; and of $50 she had but two in circulation when her vault was broken open and plundered. The amount of money recovered, so far, of that which was stolen in the plunder of this bank is but about $6,000.

The Cincinnati Bank has give notice that it will receive its own issues in payment of debts due to it, and that a clerk will be in attendance so soon as the damage done by the mob can be repaired.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

So soon as the news of the outbreak in Cincinnati reached LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) on the morning of the 12th instant, a crowd collected and broke into the office of Lougee & Co. in the latter city, which they gutted, and were proceeding to demolish, when Mr. Turner, the city marshal, arrived, got into the room, and with the aid of a few citizens, soon cleared it, and restored some degree of quiet. It is supposed that the loss cannot be great, as the funds and papers of value had early in the morning been removed from the building, which probably would not have been assailed if it had been opened at the usual hour for business.

THE CINCINNATI BANKS.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: Our distant readers should know that the regular Banks, the Franklin, Commercial, Lafayette, the Ohio Life and Trust, are not at all implicated in the late proceedings. They move on as usual; and their notes are believed to be as safe as any in the Union.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 13th has the following:

The Broken Banks.—We wish to state one fact connected with these institutions—that none of them were in good repute.

The names they bear may induce people abroad to suppose that they were connected with our well established institutions. This is not so. Their paper was not bankable, and it was looked upon with suspicion by the community.

No banks are in a better condition than our city banks, and we hope now that we shall have in circulation only their notes. It is time that we rid ourselves of all worthless paper.

The Cincinnati Republican of the 13th says—

"There had been some intimations, during the day, that an attack would be made upon the regular banks, and, as a matter of prudence, they were all prepared, with a sufficient quantity of well-loaded muskets to protect themselves from any assault. If threats were made, or any intention of attacking these institutions entertained, it was by those alone whose object was plunder and robbery; and we are sorry to say that this spirit was manifested in the rifling the vault of the Miami Bank. This, however, is the natural result of all mobs.

MOB LAW.

We find in the last number of the Cincinnati Gazette the following:

"*Mob.*—An intelligent friend, opposed to us in politics, seeks, in a well written communication, to defend the late outbreak, as an *exception*, though he condemns as strongly as we do all violations of the law. It will not do. There can be no exceptions under a well regulated government.

"Let us put a case to him. He is a father. He has sons growing up about him, and they are educated as much, if not more, by the spirit of society as by the spirit of his family circle. What must these boys think, how must they feel, when they hear him palliating outbreak, or, worse still, see him taking part in it? It would be educating them literally to crime.

"Nothing, indeed, gave us more pain than to see the number of *lads* in the mob of Tuesday morning mingling in with the crowd, and breathing in the spirit of misrule. Can we expect them to be orderly men? Do we not force them almost by such examples to become violators of the laws? Accustom our *youth* to such scenes, let them be taught to justify mobs, and to grow familiar with their excitement, and as *men* they will be lawless and licentious. A spirit so nurtured will end in anarchy.

"It would be well for parents to think of these things. We recommend them at least to the consideration of our friend, when he argues in favor of the late mob even as an *exception* to the general rule."

We do not know how "the intelligent friend" of the Editor of the Gazette felt after reading this gentlemanly and just rebuke. But if he be *sensible*, as well as "intelligent," he cannot but have acknowledged the truth of every word of it.

How detestable and abhorreat, on the contrary, are not the sentiments which, it appears from the Ohio State Journal, a member of the Legislature of that State has so far braved the moral sense of civilized society as to utter, in the following language?

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL.

We would ask the attention of the intelligent and honest men of all parties, of Ohio and of the whole country, to the language and sentiments expressed by Mr. McNulty, the representative from Knox county, and a leading and prominent member of his party, in the House, on Thursday. The bill to repeal the charter of the German Bank of Wooster being under consideration, Mr. McN. said:

"That he did not feel particularly friendly to the bill, but he should vote for it, however. He could not approve of that part of the amendment (offered by Mr. Schenck) which authorized the institution of judicial proceedings. He *admired the system of settling the affairs of Banks recently introduced in Cincinnati*, and thought it would prove *more effectual than any thing that could be done by the Legislature. Nothing short of that would be adequate.* He wanted no better light to brighten his way in the path of duty than the BURNING EDIFICES OF EVERY BANK IN THE STATE. And he would add, too, that he should *delight to see the natural bodies of those who composed these frauds upon the community* SUSPENDED LIKE HAMAN HIGH BETWEEN HEAVEN AND EARTH."

In reply to some remarks from Mr. Schenck, Mr. McNulty reiterated these atrocious sentiments: "He had no such profound horror of mobs as was professed by the gentleman from Montgomery, (Mr. S.) The decisions of Judge Lynch were seldom reversed, and that proved that *they were right*. The tea party at Boston was a *mob*, and there was no difference between that act and the one in which the swindling shops in Cincinnati had been demolished. Mobs, in his judgment, CONSTITUTED THE ONLY EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF BANK REFORM, AND HE WANTED TO SEE IT CARRIED OUT. Mr. McNulty said he represented a population of 30 000, a majority of whom coincided with him in these doctrines, for he had openly and boldly avowed them before the election, and told his constituents if they did not agree with him they had better send some one else to represent them in the Legislature. He only regretted that he could not say, with another distinguished public man who filled an honorable station in other councils, "*Sedary and alone I set this ball in motion!*" But, in the exercise of their uncircumscribed sovereignty, the People had found out a remedy for the abuses of the times, and he *prayed to God they would put it in force.*"

To offer any commentary on such avowals would be to insult the intelligence of our readers.—*National Intelligencer.*

The following appropriate remarks are copied from the Philadelphia North American of Tuesday:

Mobbing Banks.—This method of chastising delinquencies, or avenging imputed wrongs, will utterly fail of its object; and not only so, it will cover its authors with humiliation and disgrace. It is a tide of blind indignation which public justice will arrest, and roll it back with terrific energy upon its source. It is a wicked stratagem that will return to *plague* its inventors. It is a shower of stones thrown into the empty atmosphere only to fall on the miserable heads of those who cast them.

Lynch Law when applied to banks, will succeed no better than when applied to men. In both cases it rushes beyond the convictions of the community, and when its blind rage is spent returns, as massive rocks thrown up from the crater of the volcano, fall back again into its burning bosom. The monuments of its madness only will remain, and they will stand dark and cheerless as the herbless mounds of lava, frowning in desolation about the base of Etna. Cincinnati is covered with obloquy by the guilty doings of her mob; she is disgraced in the apathy evinced by the better portion of her citizens in the midst of these scenes of violence and crime. The waters of the Ohio would not wash out the stains from her dishonoured pavements.

Such an act of lawless violence as that just perpetrated, should be met at the threshold. It should be crushed in its first convulsive heave. There should be no waiting to see how far it is likely to extend, or what interests it may overthrow. It should find no indulgence in the fact that it may humour our own prejudices, or even avenge our own wrongs. It is enough for us to know that it has cast off responsibility, and is trampling upon the majesty of the law. It is a wild beast that has broken its chain, and the spectator himself may be its victim. It is worse than the flame, for that only reduces our dwellings to ashes; it is more to be dreaded than the earthquake, for that only lays our cities in ruins; but this reduces communities and nations at once to all the brutalities and crimes of the savage state.

From Michigan information is received that one of the members of the Legislature of that State, a few days since, introduced a resolution to repudiate the debts of the State. It was referred to a committee.

Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday morning. He was an elegant gentleman, and an accomplished scholar. He was the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the author of "*Hail Columbia.*"

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Sun writes, "some four or five days since, the select committee of the House on the Exchequer project, held their first meeting. The committee assembled—Mr. Wise took the chair—*but not one word was spoken by any member present.* After this quaker meeting had continued some twenty minutes, Mr. Kennedy, one of the members, moved an adjournment, which was carried without a dissenting voice. As the committee made their way out of the room, Mr. Wise observed to Mr. Kennedy, that "he hoped all their future meetings might be characterized by a similar spirit of unanimity."

We regret to learn that Mr. Linn Banks, late a Representative in Congress from the Fredericksburg District, Va., was thrown from his horse, and drowned, on Friday last, while attempting to cross Conway river, in Madison county.

The Locofoco members of the Kentucky Legislature, together with many citizens of the same party from the neighborhood, held a meeting in Frankfort on the 8th instant, and nominated Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency.

JUDICIARY OF NEW YORK.—Like every thing else in the State of New York, the Judiciary is made subservient to party politics, under the Albany Regency,—which has for many years exercised a most despotic control over every thing coming within its influence.

The Reporter for the Supreme Court, Mr. Wendell has been removed from office by the Judges, because he refused, previous to the Presidential Election in 1840, to pay the assessment of the Regency for defraying the expenses in the election! He was threatened then that he would be removed if he did not pay, and now the threat has been carried into effect.

Is it any wonder, when such practices have crept into the Judiciary, through the management of Van Buren and his party, that a Justice of one of the City Courts (Wiley) should be convicted of collusion with the robbers of the Frederick Bank? A wise and honest Judiciary is the last hope of the country, and that hope is destroyed when the Judiciary is made subservient to the lowest purposes of low party politicians.

CHRISTMAS HOLYDAYS IN THE WEST.

A Wholesale Business.—The following Hymeneal notice is copied from the Franklin (Tennessee) Review of the 7th instant:

MARRIED in this place, on Tuesday evening, the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. M. L. Andrews:

Mr. Lemuel Farmer to Miss Marinda McGan.
Mr. G. W. Kidd to Miss E. C. Still.
Mr. James Henly to Miss Jane Nolen.
Mr. Thomas Harris to Miss Ellen Adams.
Mr. M. D. Twomey to Miss M. N. Terrill.
Mr. J. M. Mangrum to Miss S. E. Elliott.
Mr. N. B. Farmer to Miss M. A. E. Harvey.
Mr. J. M. Priest to Miss M. Vawter.
Mr. William M. Witt, Jr. to Miss C. A. Grigsby.
Mr. Carter Standfield to Miss N. Bennett.
Mr. L. Gwin to Miss E. Modlin.
Peter Owen, Esq. to Miss M. C. Brooks.

"*Grog Money.*"—Two thousand five hundred dollars were paid last week to seamen on board the receiving ship Columbus, in lieu of *spirit rations*, for the last three months, which they had voluntarily relinquished. The crew of the United States schooner Grampus, which vessel is now ready to sail on a cruise, all, with the exception of ten or eleven, receive money instead of grog. This is a salutary change in the habits of the seamen, the benefits of which not only accrue to themselves, but to the service in which they are employed.

Ledger.

A Sensible Remark.—Mr. Arnold of Tenn., made a very good remark, in vindication of the One Hour Rule, a few days ago—A man of sense, he said, did not require more than an hour to discuss any subject, and even one hour was too long to listen to a fool.—*Virginian.*

Extravagance in fine clothing is often a recommendation to the eye—but not to the understanding of men. Dr. Franklin we think it is, who says, "A fine coat frequently covers intolerable ignorance, but never conceals it."—*North American.*

Humility learns lessons through itself, while it never scorns instructions from others. Those who are always finding fault with mankind are generally most in fault themselves. The reason is, they read the world from the mirror of their own mind.—*Ibid.*

The patriotism of a nation consists in love and attachment to her laws and institutions. When these die, patriotism dies.—*Ibid.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1842.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The probability of the repeal of this law by Congress has gone, we regret to say, within the last few days, considerably to the ground. The majority in the House was 32; being considerably more than was anticipated, and it is supposed that the repeal will be passed or rejected by a majority of a single vote in the Senate.

All incipient proceedings under the law, of course be rendered null and void if the repeal should pass at any time before the consummation of the debtor's discharge; in other words, before he receives his certificate from the Judge, which cannot be under two or three months from the date of his application.

The eloquent speech of Mr. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, on our first page, will sufficiently explain the causes which seemed to render a resort to Treasury Notes indispensable to the preservation of the public faith. The Treasury was empty: the public creditors have a right to prompt payment; no money could be raised, in this country, on loans; and of course Treasury Notes are the only resort of those who would much have preferred a loan. The whole speech abounds with good sense, but the three paragraphs are worthy of all praise.

MORE RIOTS.—Every lover of order and law, every man who would throw their wholesome restraint around his own safety and that of his property, every good citizen, who, knowing that there can be neither liberty nor government where the laws are violated with impunity by mobs,—must deplore the outbreak of passion which has again disgraced the city of Cincinnati. It is possible, however, that there are, in the language of the Petersburg Intelligencer,—

"*Some* base spirits who, like the voracious Shylock to the storm and the wreck with the most heartlike pleasure, engendered by a depraved appetite may *rejoice* at the *hopes* which are held out to them by the Cincinnati Riot; but, for the sake of humanity, we hope they are few and scattered wide apart. Doubtless there are in every community some two or three who, was their ability equal to their will, would pursue towards all banks, the course which was taken by the Ohio rioters in reference to the Banks of Cincinnati, but they are overawed by the virtuous and orderly portions of the communities in which they live."

Let the reader observe the accounts of the thefts of money, the wanton destruction of property, the tyranny of mob law, which, not satisfied with regaining a man instantly to redeem all his own liabilities, forced him, at the peril of his life, to pay the debts of another concern,—and then let him read the following recommendation to the rest of the country, to pursue a similar course, which would doubtless be attended by the same base, thievish results:—

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN, JANUARY 7.

The Effects of Rotten Banks.—The city of Cincinnati was recently (11th January) the scene of a tremendous riot.—A run was made upon the Bank of Cincinnati, the Exchange Bank, and the Miami Exporting Company, to redeem their notes; and soon running out of funds, the mob rushed in upon them, tore their books, and scattered their notes over the street for the boys to pick up. The militia was ordered out, and several persons wounded, but it was of no avail. Every thing was quiet in the morning of the 13th.

Let this be a warning to other Banks.—The people are not going to stand this non-resumption one much longer; at least they are fools if they do. They want their rights, and will have them, by fair means if they can, by foul if they must. It is high time that Bank swindling was broken up, and if nothing but mob law can effect it, better so than not at all.

We have only to add our thanktulness that such a recommendation comes from no son of the honest old North State.

"GOING IT STRONG."—In an official account of the proceedings of the Locofoco meeting in this town on the night of Saturday the 15th inst. we find the following paragraph:—

"It being announced that the nominee of the Convention was present, in on a call from the Chair, Mr. Henry rose and addressed the meeting. After alluding to his nomination, and expressing his gratification at the spontaneous call of the people—made a brief statement of the finances of the Government, and showed from public documents that the Whig party have brought upon the country an actual and proposed debt of $91,000,000; which they have done in the short space of ten months."

It might not perhaps be right to charge "the nominee of the Convention" with uttering the bad grammar of the above paragraph; but he is doubtless responsible for that monstrous slander upon the Whig party, of having brought upon the country any sort of a debt, either "actual or proposed," to such an amount as $91,000,000. In the first place, it is a monstrous humbug to say that the Whig party has "proposed" any such debt; and in the next, it is a still greater humbug and absurdity to speak of a "proposed debt" as a debt "brought upon the country." We suppose it is upon some such principle that "the nominee of the Convention" expects to be "brought upon the country" as Governor. He may get an "actual" vote of ten thousand, and he "proposes" to himself to get a further vote of forty thousand. Gov. Morehead will doubtless give him some useful lessons on these matters in the course of the Summer's drilling.

RESUMPTION.—The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, have before them, we are glad to see, bills to compel their Banks to resume specie payments. The first day of October next is the day proposed in Virginia. In the other States no day has yet been indicated, but the last of August will probably be fixed on in Maryland. If the Banks North of us should resume at that time, our North Carolina Banks, we are well assured, will not wait for Legislative action on the subject.

In our last we published the official statement of the condition of the Bank of the State, and in this paper we give that of the Bank of Cape Fear.

VIRGINIA.—A bill has passed both Houses reducing the pay of the members after the 90th day of the session, from $4 to $2 a day. The Whig says that the bill originated in the lower House, where it was passed in the expectation that the Senate would reject it; but the Senate also passed it, and when the fact was communicated to the House, it produced roars of laughter.

Judge Wm. H. Cabell has been elected, by a vote of 141 to 6, President of the Court of Appeals, and Gen. Baily of Accomac has been elected Judge of the Circuit Court, in place of Judge Upshur.

The middle building of the three occupied as a Young Ladies' Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Tyler (a gentleman favorably known to many of our readers,) was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst. It was used only for School and recitation rooms, and these being easily supplied, its loss will cause no interruption to the operations of the School.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—On the preceding page will be found a few additional paragraphs from the Register illustrative of the character of this body.

We have read the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Convention, and a more reckless effusion of demagogism and mendacity we have seldom seen. As specimens, in addition to the parts exposed by the Register, we may quote the following:—

"The largest outlays of Mr. *Van Buren's* administration never came up to thirty-two millions, which President *Tyler* states in his annual message are the present expenses."

How utterly false this statement is, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to refer to an official report made to Congress on the 4th of May 1840, by T. L. Smith, Mr. Van Buren's Register of the Treasury, who states the aggregate expenditures of all kinds in 1837, the first year of Van Buren's reign, at $37,265,037 15; of 1838, the second year, at $39,455,438 35. Of 1839, the third year, at $37,129,396 80. And yet, the Convention has deliberately attempted to impose upon the people by asserting that the expenditures of Van Buren's administration never came up to thirty-two millions!

The charge against the Whigs made by the preamble is, that the present expenditures of the government are thirty-two millions. It is true that it is so stated in Mr. Tyler's Message; but it is equally true that of this amount $5,628,075 72, was for the payment of the debt, in the shape of Treasury Notes, created by Van Buren's administration, and is not therefore properly chargeable as expenditures. This leaves the actual expenditure of the year 1841, $26,396,994 98. But it is right to apply the same rule to the benefit of Van Buren. We find therefore, by the same report of Mr. Smith, that in 1837, the actual expenditures, "independent of payments on account of public debt," were $37,243,214 24. In 1838, $33,849,718 08. In 1839, $25,982,797 75. What the amount was in 1840, we have not the means at hand at this moment to say. But, in 1841, "independent of the payments on account of public debt," it was only $26,396,994 98.—an amount, we admit, too large; but it should be recollected that nearly the whole of it was appropriated by the Van Buren Congress which expired on the 4th of March last, and was approved by Van Buren himself. The appropriations at that session amounted to $23,191,856 91. It should also be recollected, that the expenses of taking the Census, amounting to $626,527 83, which should have been paid in 1840, were postponed till 1841, (greatly to the injury of the Deputy Marshals,) probably for the very purpose of swelling the expenditures of 1841. It should also be recollected, that another half million, ($497,657) was required to be appropriated from the Treasury, at the Extra Session, to pay the debts with which Van Buren had left the Post Office Department embarrassed.

But enough of this. Let us make another extract from the preamble:—

"With a country as beautiful and bounteous as any that the smile of Heaven ever blessed—with a nation of freemen as its inhabitants—at a period of profound quiet—when neither war nor famine have desolated the one or destroyed the energies of the other, we find the resources of the country cannot be made by its rulers to yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses."

It might have suggested itself to the writer of the preamble, that in this denunciation of those who "could not make the resources of the country yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses," he was striking a hard blow at his friend Van Buren. When he came into power he found money in the Treasury, he also withheld the 4th Instalment of the Surplus Revenue, which had been pledged to the States, amounting to about nine millions, and he left about seven millions of Treasury notes, besides other debts, unpaid, when he went out of office, making altogether some twenty or thirty millions expended by him over and above what "the resources of the country yielded."

We might go on with such extracts, but our space is exhausted. Enough is given to show the utter worthlessness of such testimony as this preamble furnishes. It is worthy of its originator, *Col. Morus Multicaulis* Wheeler.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from all but five counties, give Dougherty, the highest on the Whig Ticket, 30,159 votes, and Cooper, the highest of the Locos, 30,947. The lowest Loco leads the highest Whig exactly 300 votes. The remaining 5 counties will add to the majority, which will be less, however, by 2 to 3000 votes, than in October last.

A MYSTERY.—Some few weeks ago, it was noticed that the earth in a rather retired part of our principal Street, at the foot of Hay Mount, had been excavated and carefully replaced during the night, and a long stick with a file on the end of it, which appeared to have been thrust into the earth as a probe, was found in an old unoccupied building contiguous, and by it, a short piece of plank, which seemed to have lain long in the damp earth. The circumstance did not excite much attention, until, on last Wednesday night, about an hour after midnight, a negro passing by, saw by the dim light, a person up to his waist in a hole at the same spot, and another person lying or reclining on the earth by its side. He was frightened and ran off, but on getting another person to return with him, found the hole filled up and those whom he had seen there gone. On Thursday morning the same disturbed appearance of the earth again presented itself, and when the negro's tale was heard, suspicion was roused, an iron rod was thrust with ease several feet deep, and the loose earth was thrown out to the depth of five or six feet, but no discovery was made, except of eight or ten pieces of thick board, from 2 to 3 feet long, damp, but in a perfect state of preservation. These were found at a depth of about 5 feet. It is a singular circumstance, and not the slightest clue to the mystery has been found. The idea that stolen goods had been placed there and removed, is most commonly entertained; but a public street is a queer place to select for any purpose requiring secresy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS!

Mr. W. D. Tyson has raised on his farm two Turnips, weighing 16 lbs.

Also, Mr. W. D. Harrington has killed, on the 18th inst., 10 Hogs weighing each—

1st	weighed	215 lbs.,	aged	1 year	6 months.
2d	"	250 "	"	1 "	6 "
3d	"	255 "	"	1 "	6 "
4th	"	256 "	"	1 "	6 "
5th	"	258 "	"	1 "	6 "
6th	"	263 "	"	2 years.	
7th	"	265 "	"	2 "	
8th	"	297 "	"	2 "	
9th	"	310 "	"	2 "	
10th	"	687 "	"	3 "	6 "
		3050 lbs.			

The weight of these Hogs was not guessed at, like those that were published in the paper last year.

Carolinian will please copy.

Moore County, N. C., Jan'y 18, 1842.

[Mr. Tyson, like a good Whig as he is, has sent us the two mammoth Turnips,—but we did not receive Mr. Harrington's big Hog. He could not "go the whole" of such a huge Hog as that, we suppose.] *Observer.*

The examination of the testimony in the case of the late officers of the U. S. Bank, was commenced before the Recorder of Philadelphia on the 13th inst. Mr. Taylor, the present Cashier, was the first witness, and he produced 46 vouchers, amounting in all to about $180,000, for what are called "miscellaneous expenses." They consist of various items, in sums of from $100 to $60,340, which latter is a memorandum, stating the payment of that sum "to certain individuals as premium on exchanges, from May 11 to Oct. 12, 1837. There are two items of $10,000 each paid to Jos. McIlvain and J. B. Wallace, March 29, 1836, "for professional services to date." No less than $89,000 of the amount consists of "receipts" from N. Biddle for various sums to be charged to miscellaneous expenses, all in 1836 and 1837.

These vouchers lead irresistably to the belief that the money was employed in bribing Locofoco members of the Legislature to vote for the charter which Pennsylvania so unfortunately granted to the Bank in 1836, when its National existence terminated! It will be recollected that the Legislature of 1836 was decidedly Locofoco, and yet the charter was granted, maugre the denunciations of the Globe, and of the party generally in and out of the State. We had supposed, that the immense bonus of three millions paid by the Bank to the State, besides its obligation to subscribe largely to the stock of various works of Internal Improvement, furnished quite sufficient reasons for the disregard of party ties by a considerable number of the Locofoco members; but we confess that the only mode of accounting for the application of all this money to "miscellaneous expenses" about the time of the re-charter, and the studious concealment of the actual purposes to which the money was applied, is, that it was employed in bribery. This is a shocking state of things, if our supposition be correct, and may well account for the vengeance of Heaven, which seems to have swept as a besom over the instruments of so much corruption.

P. S. The Recorder has bound over the officers to appear for trial, viz: Messrs. Biddle, Andrews, Cowperthwait, &c. Mr. Jaudon, against whom it is said no evidence appeared, refused to give bail, was taken into custody, and immediately sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 17th, the President pro tem. announced the following as comprising the Select Committee to which the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a Board of Exchequer has been referred, viz: Messrs. Tallmadge, Preston, Bates, Walker, Evans, Merrick, Young, White and Rives.

Many memorials for and against the Bankrupt Law were presented.

Mr. Clay said he was charged with the presentation of a great many memorials, all remonstrating against any repeal or postponement of the bankrupt law. He would not trouble the Senate with having them read. There were a great many from the State of New York; two from the State of Maryland; one from the State of Pennsylvania; one from Newark, New Jersey; one from Boston, signed by hundreds of persons, a city which, from its mercantile character, must be supposed to have a knowledge on the subject, in which were mingled the names of those both able and unable to pay their debts; also, three from his own State, (Kentucky;) one from the capital of the State, in which were the proceedings of a meeting strongly remonstrating against interference with the law, going into arguments to show why it should not be repealed or postponed. To this there were 400 signatures, all of which the secretaries of the meeting informed him were voluntarily made.

Mr. Clay referred to an opinion which had been thrown out under the sanction of some high commercial authority in New York, that the bankrupt bill, it it should become a law, would operate to throw one hundred millions worth of property into the market to be sacrificed. Such a remark, coming from that source, might be likely to have some weight. But it must be remembered that the estimate of one hundred millions was mere assumption and random conjecture, for no man could tell, with any thing like accuracy, what the amount would be; it might just as well have been set down at two hundred millions as at one. But, be the amount what it might, in estimating the weight of the statement, as an argument against the bill, it should be inquired, on the other hand, what would be done with this property should the bill not go into effect. Would it be kept *out* of the market? Not at all. On the contrary, it would be thrown into the market, to be sold under the hammer by sheriffs and other officers executing the process of the courts, and that without competition to raise the price. For, when the property of a debtor was seized by one of his creditors, what motive could his other creditors have to enhance its avails, by competition at the sale? None in the world. On the contrary, should the law remain undisturbed, what would be the course of action under it? According to his understanding of the act, it would produce a distribution of the goods of the debtor among all his creditors *pro rata*; of course, when his property should be set up to sale, it would be the interest of them all to make as much out of it as possible. They would bid it up, instead of suffering it to be sacrificed for a song. He considered that, whatever might be the exact form of legal proceedings in carrying out the law, the result in practice would be, that, under the benignant operation of the act, there would be a distribution of the debtor's effects, not only among all his creditors, but at the highest price they could be made to command.

Mr. C. went on to say that it was not his purpose to go, at this time, into a discussion of the subject generally. He had thought of the bankrupt act as a measure which came recommended to Congress not only by all considerations of justice, of humanity, and benevolence, but recommended no less by the appalling existing condition of the country. It, among all the other distresses, discontents, and disorders, which everywhere prevailed to so alarming an extent, the Legislature should now slam the door in the faces of those unfortunate men who had at length hoped to be liberated from irretrievable embarrassment by the beneficent operation of this law, it would produce such a state of excitement, distress, disorder, and despair, from one end of the land to the other, that no man could foresee or even conjecture the consequences.

But he could not terminate the brief remarks with which he had deemed it proper to accompany the presentation of these petitions and memorials without adverting, for a moment, to a circumstance which had a personal relation to himself. The Senate would do him the justice to admit that he rarely intruded any thing of that description on their notice; never, indeed, unless under a sense of unavoidable necessity. An intimation had recently appeared in some of the public prints of the day that the movement now in progress in the other wing of the Capitol towards a repeal of the bankrupt law had originated with him. (Mr. Clay.) He disdained to enter upon any thing like a defence against a charge so base and dishonorable, and one so contrary to the entire tenor of his whole public life. It might, with equal probability or evidence, have been asserted that he was the author or prompter of the proposal of a gentleman near him to repeal the distribution law. He held the insinuation in profound contempt and scorn.

A single remark he must be permitted in reference to the delegation in the other House from his own State. At the last session every member of that delegation, with one solitary exception, had voted against the passage of the bankrupt bill: and even that single advocate of the bill, on his return to his own district, found so great and general a dissatisfaction with the provisions of the bill, that he had, on the present occasion, felt it his duty to give such a vote as he presumed it would appear he had this day given in that body on the question of repeal. But it seemed, notwithstanding these known facts, that Mr. C. was to be held responsible for the votes of all the Representatives in the other House from his State on that question. But those who imagined that Kentuckians were made of such supple, servile stuff as to take their public course in legislation from the dictation of any man, had yet to learn their true character. Those gentlemen had quite as good a right to dictate Mr. C.'s course as he had to dictate theirs.

The Representatives from Kentucky, in either House of Congress, had enough of manly independence to judge and to act for themselves, and to vote as their own individual views of duty should prompt them.—But this accusation, base and despicable as it was in itself, had notwithstanding assumed such a shape as to render it Mr. C's duty to bring it to the notice of the Senate; and he felt very sure that it was only necessary for him to bring it home to the bosom of every Senator, to have it promptly, instantaneously, rejected and repelled as utterly groundless. For, whatever might have been their difference of sentiment—and no man regretted more than he did that it should have been his misfortune to differ in opinion from any portion of the gentlemen of that Chamber—he was satisfied that all, both friends and foes, would with one voice do him the justice to say that, whatever might have been the errors of his head, he had at least sought to live, as he hoped to die, an HONEST MAN—honest in his public, as in his private life.

Several private bills were acted on.

On Tuesday, many memorials on the Bankrupt Law were presented. Among others,—

By Mr. Tappan: A remonstrance, accompanied by a letter. Mr. T. said it was admitted by the friends and enemies of this bill that it was extremely ineffective. There was no time for amendment before the law went into effect, and he therefore thought the repeal of the existing law the most proper. With a long session before us, we could then build up a law to which all parties might assent. This, in his opinion, was the best course, and he trusted the bill would be repealed, another introduced and made perfect enough to receive the sanction of all parties, and become a permanent system.

Mr. Morehead, in presenting a memorial in relation to the bankrupt law, said that a letter which accompanied the memorial expressed an apprehension that he should vote for the repeal, and that his vote might operate to defer the hopes of thousands of unfortunate men who looked to this law to relieve them from their misfortunes. It cannot (said Mr. M.) have escaped the attention of Senators here, as it certainly has not mine, that the Legislature of Kentucky had made some action in this matter; and that the House of Representatives there have, by a very large majority, passed a resolution declaring that the bankrupt law ought to be repealed. In regard to Kentucky, which had acquitted herself upon all occasions, in peace and in war, with so much credit to herself, no eulogy was necessary from him. The States had a right to their several opinions, as they had a right to differ in regard to the virtues and effects of this or any law. Kentucky, in what she had done, had done no more than to express her opinion upon this law.

At the late extra Session of Congress he voted for the bill, because his sympathies and his judgment were in favor of it. He saw thousands of his fellow-citizens bound hand and foot, oppressed and weighed down, with hopeless misfortune staring them in the face. His sympathies were then, as they are now, with these unfortunate persons, and his judgment responded to his sympathies. He rejoiced that to such he could "undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free," or that he could be instrumental in so glorious a work. He therefore, voted for the bill, rejoicing at the opportunity to afford whatever influence he had in favor of so good a measure as he conceived the bill to be. But when he gave that vote he did not give it independent or regardless of the State of Kentucky. Returning home from the extra session of Congress, he found no great excitement upon the subject, no violent outbreaks, but a deep and pervading opposition to the law.

Kentucky (said Mr. M.) is sensitive upon this matter of contracts. She had had some experience in regard to them, and regarding this as a kindred law she was opposed to it. Nor had he wondered at the feeling made manifest in opposition to this law. Regarding, therefore, the voice of the Representatives of Kentucky as it had been expressed by the Representatives of the People at home as the popular voice, he had come to the determination to respond to that voice and vote for the repeal of the bill. He would not now speak of the doctrine of instructions, not regarding it as necessary to do so at this time; nor do my remarks, said Mr. Morehead, at all apply to my distinguished colleague. My position is a very different one from his. I am a Senator of yesterday, and I am not so vain as to suppose, while I do not mean to place too low an estimate upon myself, that my services can be regarded in any other light than as identified with the constituent body at home. My colleague occupies a different and a higher position. For thirty years he has been an actor upon the public stage, and identified with all the great questions of the country. He has taken part in all of them, whether they belonged to the interests of his immediate constituents at home or to the country. Proud as Kentucky was of him, she did not appropriate him exclusively to herself. She regards him as, in some measure, belonging to the other States of the Union. While, therefore, it may be entirely admissible for my colleague to act differently, it becomes necessary for me to conform to what I may regard as the public sentiment of those who sent me here, and whose servant I am. I beg pardon, said Mr. Morehead in conclusion, of the Senate, it, in the manner I have referred to my colleague, I have overstepped the bounds of propriety. I have spoken but for myself, and with the sole purpose of presenting my own views. One word more, and he would leave the subject. Whatever may be the condition of those who are looking for the benefits of this law, I should not forget that to disregard the popular voice of my own State would make my condition much less tolerable than the condition of those who are seeking the benefits of this law.

With these few remarks, the memorial (which came from citizens of New York) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Walker having made a motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to bring in an amendment to include corporations in the Bankrupt Act, Mr. King of Alabama, said, he could not vote for such an amendment. In the present condition of the country, such a law, in his opinion, would bring innumerable embarrassments upon the country, and do much more harm than good.

On Wednesday, many memorials were presented for and against the Bankrupt Law; among others, several by Mr. Mangum from N. York and Pennsylvania, all against the repeal, and one "from citizens of Fayetteville, North Carolina, signed by 140 persons, the most of whom were known to him personally, and were of the most unexceptionable character, and highly appreciated for their intelligence, who ask that the law may not be repealed."

The Senate took up a resolution of Mr. Allen of Ohio, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for *his opinion*, whether the government can get along without recalling to its aid the revenue derived from the public lands, and whether it would be more economical to recall that revenue or tax the people, &c. The resolution was advocated by Mr. Allen, and opposed by Mr. Evans, on the grounds that all the information called for could be obtained from the Secretary's Annual Report, and that the Senate was as competent as the Secretary to form an opinion on the subject. It was laid on the table, 24 to 17.

The Senate then took up the bill from the House, to authorize the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes, and after agreeing to one or two amendments, it was proposed to strike out the following proviso:

Provided, That the amount of Treasury notes which may be issued under authority of this act shall be deemed and taken in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the act of twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Mr. Evans spoke at some length, showing the absolute necessity of striking the proviso from the bill; contending that the Government would not only want the issue of five millions of Treasury notes proposed by the bill, to carry on its operations this year, but at least five of the six and a half millions of the loan authorized at the last session, not yet effected, which this proviso proposed to dispense with. He went into some calculations as to the probable nett income into the Treasury from all sources, which he estimated at about nineteen millions of dollars, out of which the Government would have to redeem seven millions of Treasury notes now outstanding, which would leave but thirteen millions of dollars to be applied to the support of the Government for the year. The Secretary, he said, had estimated the expenditures of Government for the same period at twenty-five millions of dollars. They could not be reduced below $23,000,000. A million and a quarter were required by the Quartermaster General to meet expenses already incurred in carrying on the Florida war. This was not for expenses this year, but for the payment of old demands. New treaties might be ratified, also, which were now in the process of execution, and this would require an expenditure of money. He only hoped to bring the expenditures down to $23,000,000, but feared this could not be done.

How this would affect the public debt was a matter of inquiry with some. The long and short of our present indebtedness was, that we had expended more than we had received. For the services of 1841 and 1842 the debt would be increased about ten millions. Our income has fallen short of our receipts about ten millions of dollars in those two years, and for three or four years past we had expended more than we had received. The public debt at the end of this year would be about $17,000,000—perhaps a little more—and it might be $18,000,000. The amount of Treasury notes proposed and the amount of the loan would cover this sum—being $7,000,000 for an old debt, and $10,000,000 for this year.

On Thursday, numerous memorials on the Bankrupt Law were presented. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in presenting one from Philadelphia in favor of including Banks, or for repeal, remarked, "that there was an important revolution taking place in public opinion on the subject of including banks in the compulsory provision of that bill. For his own part, he could barely meet with a single intelligent man, who was not in favor of subjecting these pernicious corporations to the operations of the law. He believed it the only way the Federal power could be restored over the currency, and the banks brought to a sense of their duty to conduct their affairs properly."

Mr. Preston, in presenting a memorial, remarked that he was so satisfied of the impolicy in principle and defects in the details of the Act, that he felt imperiously bound to give his vote for its repeal. He regretted that the power over bankruptcy had been conferred exclusively on the National government. The States were better acquainted with the wants of their people, &c. Mr. Buchanan remarked, that each State has the power to make bankrupt laws to apply to debts from and to its own citizens. Mr. Berrien admitted this, but said that when a debtor passed the bounds of his own State, he was under other laws, and could again be arrested, which showed the necessity of a general law, such as the States could pass.

The Treasury Note bill was again taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Woodbury, Calhoun, Evans, Rives, King, Preston, Sevier, and Buchanan. The question was finally taken on Mr. Evans's motion to strike out the proviso, and carried, 21 to 21.

Mr. Woodbury gave notice of his intention to propose an amendment, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, many memorials on the Bankrupt subject were presented, by Messrs. Mangum, Tallmadge, and others.

Mr. King presented resolutions of Alabama, refusing to receive any part of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; whereupon,

Mr. Clay offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of distributing among the other States, the portion of such States as may refuse to receive it.

The day was consumed in debate and unsuccessful attempts to amend the Treasury Note bill.

On Saturday, after the presentation of petitions, the Treasury Note bill was again taken up, and after a speech from Mr. Calhoun, and another from Mr. Evans, the bill was passed, 21 to 20.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law came up as the unfinished business. A number of members desired leave to present memorials against the repeal, but their requests were refused, and the bill was forced through every stage by the aid of the Previous Question, which was called five or six times during the day, and the bill was finally passed by yeas and nays 126 to 94. [Of the North Carolina Delegation, Messrs. Arrington, Caldwell, Daniel, Graham, McKay, Saunders, and Shepperd, voted for the repeal; and Messrs. Deberry, Rayner, Stanly, Washington and Williams, against it. Mr. Rencher, who, we believe, has been prevented by ill health from taking his seat, did not vote.] It is seldom that a bill of such importance has been so forced through the House, without debate.

On Tuesday, petitions were called for, and among others, Messrs. McKay, Williams, Stanly, Washington, and Graham, of this State, presented some.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll offered a petition against the repeal of the bankrupt law; which petition he moved to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, in which the imperfections of the act of August 19, 1841, may be corrected and its deficiencies supplied.

Mr. I. moved the previous question.

And there was a second.

And the main question (being on the instructions) was ordered to be taken.

And by ayes 83, noes 50, the instructions were agreed to.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bidlack announced the death of the Hon. Davis Dimmick, Jr. a member of the House from Pennsylvania, who died on the 13th inst. at his residence in Montrose. Whereupon, the usual resolutions to wear crape were adopted, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Botts inquired of the Chairman of the Currency Committee when a report might be expected on the Fiscal Agent? Mr. Cushing replied, that he could not tell. The Committee sat twice a week, and were busily engaged with the subject. Mr. Botts was glad to hear so, for he had understood that the Committee did not intend to report this Session.

The call for petitions was resumed, and occupied the rest of the day, getting through only the States of New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. Of course there were a few abolition petitions.

On Friday, nearly the whole day was taken up with questions of order, privilege, &c. growing out of memorials presented by Mr. Adams, one of which was from Georgia, signed by a great many forged names, charging the old gentleman with being unfit for the station of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was exceedingly anxious to debate this subject, as he said Mr. Wise had made the same remark in a letter.

On Saturday, Mr. Everett presented the report of the Committee on the new apportionment, fixing the ratio of Representation at 68,000. A debate, exhibiting considerable excitement, and a number of motions to refer the bill back to committees, followed, but the bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the 1st Tuesday in February.

Mr. Adams again claimed the right, as a question of privilege, to speak on the subject of the petition he offered yesterday. A violent altercation occurred between himself and Mr. W. C. Johnson, in which he charged Mr. J. with "speaking false;" and Mr. J. retorted, that "no degree of passion could ever induce him to depart from the courtesy, the character, and the conduct of a gentleman." They were called to order. Mr. Adams was finally permitted to go on, and was speaking with much bitterness, when Mr. Rayner called him to order. A discussion ensued, and he was finally permitted to resume, *in order*. The House then adjourned, and Mr. Adams was to continue his defence, as he called it, on Monday.

PERIODICALS.—We have received the January No. of the Southern Literary Messenger, being the first No. of the 8th volume, and a capital No. it is, with many more than the promised number of pages, and full of instructive and entertaining matter.

The author, the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, has presented us with a beautiful bound volume, (the first,) of his Patriarch, or Family Magazine, the separate numbers of which we have had so frequent occasion to commend.

The Temperance Union, is the title of a neat small paper, issued at Raleigh, at $1 a year, devoted, of course, to the promotion of the cause of Temperance.

☞ "B." next week.

Fourth of April.—It will be seen from several Communications which we publish to-day, that our proposition for a Whig Convention, to be held on the Fourth of April, meets with general favor. In addition to the evidence thus afforded, we may add, that a letter from one of our Whig Representatives in Congress expressed great gratification that that day has been selected. As no objection has been stated to this day, and the general feeling seems to be in favor of it, let it now be understood, for once and all, distinctly and certainly, that on the *Fourth of April* next, the Whig Convention will assemble in this City.

Raleigh Register.

MARRIED.

In Anson county, on the 20th inst., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. HEZEKIAH HOUGH, Jr. to Miss JULIA E. MARTIN, daughter of Mr. James H. Martin, dec'd.

DIED.

At Raleigh, suddenly, on Monday morning last, in the 33d year of her age, from organic disease of the heart, Mrs. LOVE S. GALES, wife of Weston R. Gales, Esq. Editor of the Register.

In Wilmington, on the 15th instant, Mr. KILBY REGISTER, aged 44 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 16th inst. Dr. J. T. J. ORR, aged about 35, a member of the last Legislature.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Sunday last, Steamer Utility, Capt. Patrick, with Molasses, &c. to sundry persons.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 26.

Brandy, peach,	38 a 40	Lime,	$2 a $2½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 a 7	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	35
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 35 a $1 40	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 19.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 25 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 3 00 a 3 10.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been brought in since our last report rather freely and has brought generally during the week 2 15. Tar brought 1 20 yesterday.

Timber.—This article has come in lately quite plentifully. It has ranged during the week from 4 to 6 dollars, probably averaging 5 dollars, for ordinary qualities. Some very long timber, say 50 to 60 feet, has brought 8 to 9 dollars.

Lumber.—Sales of quarter boards at 8½ dollars, cash. No sales of any other kind reported.

Bacon.—There is considerable new bacon now coming in per wagons. Mixed qualities, that is hog round, bring 6 to 6½ cents. Hams are worth about 7½. Pork has sold lately at 4 to 4½ cents.

Lard.—The market is pretty well stocked with this article. It sells in small parcels at 7 to 7½.

Corn.—No late arrivals by water. It sells from wagons at about 60 cents.

Rice.—Transactions to a considerable extent at 2 87½ and 3 dollars.

Staves.—Sales of W. O. hhd., rough, at 15 dolls. per M.

Shingles.—Sales of common, country, at 2½ per M.

Groceries.—Sales of sweet Cuba Molasses at 20 cents. A sale of alum salt at 25 cents. There is a cargo of T. I. salt afloat unsold.

CHERAW MARKET—January 18.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 8½. Bacon 5 to 16. Flour 6½ to 8.

Cotton at Charleston 5½ to 10. Augusta 5 to 8.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 12.—Brig Pinta from Porto Rico; Schr. Regulus from New York. 13.—Brigs Morning Star from Trinidad de Cuba, Abagail Richmond from Martinique, Br. brig Augusta from Jamaica; Schr. Maine from Charleston. 14.—Schr. Friends from Boston. 15.—Brigs Washington from Trinidad, Bowditch from New York, Mary Jane from do.; Schrs. Schuylkill from New York, Permaquod from do., Union from Matanzas. 17.—Schr. Martha Wood from Boston; Brig Diamond from Turks Island.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.—Schr. Laurel for N. York. 14.—Brigs Cumberland for New York, Vesper for St. Pierre; Schr. Girard for Porto Rico. 17.—Brigs David Duffle for Martinique, Milfinoket for Guadaloupe. 18.—Brig Eveline for Ponce; Schr. Mechanic for St. Lucia.

LADIES' FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Baptist Congregation will hold a FAIR, at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, the 1st and 2d February.
January 25, 1842.

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Notice.

WILL be sold upon a credit of six months, at Wrightsville, Duplin county, on Saturday the second day of April next, NINE

VALUABLE SLAVES.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, before the Negroes are delivered.
JOHN WRIGHT,
Executor of David Wright
January 21, 1842. 86-3w

For Rent.

THE FARM on the South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with or without the Dwelling, and with or without the privilege of fire wood.
C. P. MALLETT.
January 22, 1842. 86tf

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL,
Fayetteville, January 20, 1842.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Friday the 28th instant, for the delivery of three hundred to three hundred and fifty cords of seasoned Pine Wood, at the United States Brick Yard, (commonly known as Matthews' Brick Yard,) near Fayetteville, one half to be delivered on or before the first day of May, 1842, and the other half on or before the first day of June, 1842.

The Wood to be of the best quality, and subject to such inspection and measurement as may be required by the Commanding Officer on its delivery. Payments to be made during the delivery, in part, or upon the delivery of the whole quantity required; at the option of the Commanding officer.

Proposals will be addressed, "To the Commanding Officer, Fayetteville Arsenal," and will be endorsed "Proposals to deliver Pine Wood."
L. A. B. WALBACH, Lt. Com'd.

WIGS, TOUPETS OR SCALPS,
OR
Artificial Hair to imitate Nature.

Mr. THOMAS QUIRK,
Of No. 490 Broadway, NEW YORK,

DEEMS it only necessary to announce to a fashionable world, that he has just arrived in Fayetteville, where he will remain until Saturday evening, when he must positively leave for the South. In the interim, he offers for the inspection of a discriminating community, an elegant assortment of WIGS and TOUPETS, got up under his own immediate inspection, which for taste and durability, he flatters himself, must meet the approbation of all who honor him with their commands. A most magnificent assortment of Ladies' Wigs and Fronts. Apply at my room at the Lafayette Hotel, where I shall be in waiting to receive calls until the evening of the 29th.
January 26, 1842. 1w

LAND SALE.
[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.]

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Valuable

REAL ESTATE,

Upon the following terms, to-wit: One third Cash; the remaining two thirds in one and two years, with interest from the sale, secured by mortgage:

Lot on the North East corner of Market Square, joining Mrs. Shackelford's.

Lot on Green Street, joining Hugh Campbell's, including a Lot in the rear.

Lot on Cool Spring Street, joining Crusoe's, containing 2 1-5 acres.

Pew No. 58 on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church.

Several Lots of Land on Dick Street, known as the "Grove."

Several Lots of Land between Cool Spring Street and the Wilmington Road.

Plans of the above mentioned Lots will be exhibited on the day of Sale.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
January 24, 1842. 86ts

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR FEBRUARY, 1842.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

25,000!! 12,500!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,
Class C, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 5, 1842.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $25,000, 1 of 12,500, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,887, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,900, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,700, 1 of 1,600, 2 prizes of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

3 Capitals of 25,000—amounting to 75,000.

UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 1, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 12th of February, 1842.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

3 Prizes of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,477, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 300, 50 of 250, 65 of 200.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,
Class C, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, February 19, 1842.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,870, 30 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 60 of 400, 129 of 250, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

100 Prizes of $1,000—amounting to $100,000.

UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 2, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, February 26th, 1842.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 10 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 300, 20 of 250, 84 of 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

JUST RECEIVED,



A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.

November 1, 1841. 74-3m

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturn, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-tf.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



A DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a triweekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 3, 1841. 14-tf.

FOR SALE.

100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java do.
2 cases Pen Knives, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spun Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 cans heavy Carriage,
10 bbls. Crystal Copperas,
10 cases Gunpowder ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Tenerille, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place that the STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR is again in operation here, and I am prepared to renovate all persons who may want their Beds done. As to the utility of it, I could refer to hundreds from persons who have tried it. It has never needed puffing. Try it and it will recommend itself.

Price for Renovating, Two Dollars for Beds that weigh not more than 40 lbs., and 5 cents a pound for all over 40.

Any person bringing more than one bed can have them renovated for $1 75 apiece.

MURDOCK McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1841. 78tf

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.

The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70tf

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.

Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 14 1841.



ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SODY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Snowmaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoris of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Taste of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT.

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices.

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article! I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO, 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

BOOK BINDERY,

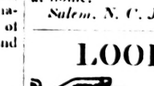
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention o *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 23, 1841. 76tf.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. SIX years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 53tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day, for where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Sparks-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Sounds-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the *even*, silent hour of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrapping with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

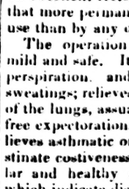
Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect healthWhat chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf